## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

We have The Norjotk Day Book of Taesday, which contains extracts from The Charleston Courses and Mercury relative to the fire, but there is little additional to what has already been telegraphed.

W. P. Russell & Co., owners of the factory where the fire commenced, say the establishment had been closed, and the furnace of the boiler covered with water before the men left. The proprietor did not leave for an hour and a half or more after the work men. When he left, everything was in order, and there were no signs of a fire. In about an hour and a half afterward, Mr. Russell heard the alarm. From the circumstances, he infers that the fire was set, or was the result of earelessness on the part of a number of country negroes, who had been quartered under an old shed adjoining his establishment, in allowing their camp-fires to get the better of them.

After the breaking out of the fire the flames con tinued to increase in violence, and with the scarcity of water, seemed to defy all human efforts to arres them. Keeping a south-westerly course, the roaring element rushed through like forked lightning. The work of destruction in King and Queen streats was truly terrible. Roof after roof fell in, and the fire rushed out of the windows and lapsed around the buildings in an awfolly sublime manner.

The flames spread right and left, making a clean sweep of the fine residences in Logan, New, Savage Mazyek, and the lower end of Broad streets, nor could the work of destruction and desolation have been stayed had it not been that the fire exhausted Aug theelf for want of material. In addition to the churches already mentioned as destroyed, was the Aug. 25. To Barnes Onaker meeting-house in King street. The Savings Aug. 20. To Pooley

costly manner. The fine building of the Sisters of Dec. 4. To Jam Mercy was saved. The extensive foundary and machine shops of Cammeron & Co. were entirely destroyed. They embraced eight buildings, an office, erecting-shop, machine and fitting-shop, foundery, blacksmith-shop, two boiler shops, pattern storeroom and iron-room. The stock of material on hand, including a large quantity for Government purposes, was valued at not less than \$200,000. The insurance McCabe & Canckel's State cotton press was also

destroyed. The value of the building and machinery was \$90,000. The building contained three hundred thousand pounds of Sea Island cotton, belonging to Edisto and John's Island planters. There was no insurance on the cotton. The press was insured for \$23,000. Fifty-two bales of upland cotton were also destroyed.

Among the handsome residences destroyed were Hayward, Postmaster Huger, Miss Bowman, John

their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire that expenses should be prepaid. population, male and female, worked most earnestly. Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by the horrible DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATEER ROYAL conflagration had been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and \$2,000 had been subscribed.

The Commissary-General had posted a notice for food and shelter for those deprived of houses by the Correspondence of The Evening Post. and calamity. Many were obtained on application to F. S. Holmes, at the Soldier's Wayside Depot, corner of Ann and Navy streets.

gloomy day for Charleston. Business was univer-sally suspended, and with one impulse our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of the great public calamity."

The Courier says: The Courier says:

The fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 11th and 12th of December, 1861, hereafter to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods which for the moment seem to paralyze all the long cherished hopes and

bright anticipations of the future.

We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrible blow, which will take the work of years to repair. blow, which will take the work of years to blow, which will take the work of years to blow, which will take the work of years to blow, which will take the work of years to blow, and intended the blow, and perhaps more substrong arms—make a new, and perhaps more sub-stantial prosperity for our beloved city.

FROM FORTRESS MONEOE.

Via Baltinors, Dec. 17, 1861, ) The steamship Constitution, Capt. A. V. Fletcher, sailed for Boston at midnight last night. It is supposed that she will there take on board three more

regiments for some point on the Southern coast. The Baltimore boat brought down the morning 101 men, the greater number belonging so the 79th New-York Regiment. They have been discharged RESULTS OF THE FORT PICKENS BOMfrom the hospitals, and will join their regiments at

Port Royal at the first opportunity. mond papers of vesterday.

1,500, and after the battle be was reenforced by two

The General Assembly of Virginia, on the 14th, adopted a resolution tendering sympathy to the citi-

\$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Charles-

ton fire. The following are late telegraphic dispatches:

MEMPIUS, Dec. 14 .- Three thousand Unionists at Paducah marched to Vienna on Thursday, and burnt some dwellings, lumber piles, &c. They returned to Paducah, and made no attack on Fort Benuregard.

All quiet at Columbus, Ky. Jeff. Thompson recently surrounded a party of condition.

The only reason why the fire of Col. Brown, fro Unionists gnarding the bridge between Charlestown and Bird's Point, and killed four and captured two he had not a sufficient force to follow up his success he had not a sufficient force to follow up his success he had not a sufficient force to follow up his success he had not a sufficient force to follow up his success he had not a sufficient force to follow up his success here.

he had not a sufficient force to follow up his success. He had not a sufficient force to follow up his success. He had not a sufficient force to follow up his success. He had not a sufficient force to follow up his success. He had not a sufficient force to follow up his success. He had not a sufficient force to follow up his success. He could knock down the rebel fortifications and drive out the garrisons, but as in the case of Fort McRea, which was evacuated and re-occapied three different times, the rebels are in all cases permitted to Union City.

The Unionists at Cairo have changed their policy. None are allowed to leave there. All communication has ceased. The Government transports are idle in the daytime, and heavy at night. It is supposed by those in high official quarters that the Unionists are moving an immense force to the Tennessee River, the case of fighting a battle even, now with any restricts of the Campus of fighting a battle even, now with any restricts.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17-5 p. m. P. S .- It was known in Richmond this morn that a Commissioner had arrived in this country from the British Government to treat in regard to the Ma-

son and Slidell seizure. A flag of truce was sent down from Craney Island this afternoon, and the steaming sent out to meet it has just arrived.

brought down, and they took passage for Baltimore. From The Norfolk Day-Book of to-day we learn that in the Rebel Congress on the 16th, Henry C. OPINION OF THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS. Burnett and Judge Monroe were sworn in as Senators from Kentucky, which State has just been ad-

mitted to the Confederacy.

The Hon, Wm. Percher Miles of South Carolina is exceedingly ill with pneumonia, according to a dispatch from Richmond.

The Day Book says the 3d Georgia Regiment re- THE SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS turned on Monday morning to Portsmouth from Roanoke Island.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

Per Mail. | FREDERICK, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861. The following statistics will be of interest to New-

York readers: The New-York Ninth Regiment, State Militia, ar-

rived at Washington on the 28th of May, and since that date have performed the following marches: Quaker meeting-house in King street. The Savings Institution was also burned, and the large Southern Express building is also gone. The Mills House was only saved through almost superbuman exertions, and its blackened walls attest a severe trial.

The Cathedral St. Finlar was rated one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city. It was constructed of brown-stone in a very massive and constly manner. The fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine state of the cathedral St. To fine building of the Sisters of the cathedral St. To fine state of the cathedral St. To

> report all quiet last night. A rumor existed at Wil- the Admiralty Agent on board the Trent, who had liamsport that Jackson was about to march his force arrived with the La Plata, was at once summoned to to the river, at some point between Harper's Ferry London. and Hancock, but it could not be traced to any authentic source, and consequently was entitled to but London press exhibited, on the whole, a tone of little or no credence.

Dr. Steiner, the Sanitary Inspector of Gen. Banks's division, acknowledges the receipt (per express) of a vious evening. The Palmerston papers, Times, large quantity of blankets, quilts, sheets and shirts Morning Post, Daily Telegraph, Morning Adverfor convalescents, for distribution to regimental hos- tiser, and Sun, had received orders to calm down tral Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, strictures on the conduct of the San Jacinto, evidentcomfort of the sick soldier, the donors did not over- clearing itself of the suspicion of "Yankee prejulook food for the mind, but included a large package dices," while The Morning Star, John Bright's those of Bishop Lynch, George M. Collin, Mr. J. B. of newspapers and magazines and periodicals. Persons feeling a sympathy for the invalids of the army, Laurens, Dr. Hazyck, Capt. Ratledge, John Bon- and desiring to send appropriate articles of any and were only two exceptions to the general tenor of the nell, Messrs. Middleton, McKag, Gravely and all kinds, may feel assured that their wishes will be London press. The Tory scribblers of The Morning folly carried out by forwarding them to Dr. Steiner. Herald and The Standard, forming in fact one The Courier says the most gratifying incident of As the commission is purely a humane institution, the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in and has no funds under its control, it is desirable

## YACHT.

AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

od and sheller for those deprived of holices by the declarmity. Many were obtained on application to United States Faights Sates, 1 Off Galveston Harbor, Texas, Nov. 10, 1961. At midnight of Nov. 7, a volunteer expedition left the ship for the purpose of capturing and destroying the reled arms shooner Royal Yacht, then lying at the entrance of the barbor. The expedition was undergold and with one impulse our command of Lieut James E. Jouett, and consisted of the first and second launches, armed with howitzers, with forty men. Lieut, John G. Mitchell commanded the second launch. The other officers were
Mr. Wm. Carter, gunner, and Acting Master's Mate
Chorles W. Adams.

several of the reliefs were kines, indoor some escaped. She was then set on fire, and her gun, a light 32-pounder, was spiked, and before the boats regained the ship the schooner was entirely de-stroyed. A few stand of arms were captured, also thirteen prisoners (three of them wounded), and her

She was undoubtedly fitted out for a privateer and intended to escape when a favorable opportunity offered. The officers engaged deserve great credit places of business, such as the Stock Exchange, for their coolness and courage. Henry Garcia, seaman, was killed, and John L. Emerson, coxswaie, has since died of his wounds.

be on duty.

This is an important capture, as the schooner was a large one, with accommodations for thirty persons. Among the prisoners captured are several pilots.

BARDMENT.

BARDMENT.

By a flag of truce to-day we have received Richmond papers of yesterday.

We have been furnished with some interesting news from the South, through the courtesy of Capt.

Woodbull of the Connecticut, and from other sources. The Connecticut has been on "police" service.

She has overhauled 14 vessels—most of which were ordered away—and, has taken two prizes, the Adecorder of the connecticut of the connecticut has been on "police" service. The Richmond Whig has received a few additional particulars of the attack upon Edward Johnson's forces on the 13th inst. at Camp Allegany. The Unionists were reported 5,000 strong. The fight be gan at 7 a. m., and lasted seven hours, when the Unionists were repulsed. The Whig says the "Confederates" lost 25 killed and 80 wounded, and that the Unionists carried away their wounded and that the Unionists carried away their wounded and left 90 to 100 dead on the field. Johnson's force was 1.500, and other the battle he was reinforced by two

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Richmond Whig calls upon all farmers of Virginia near the lines of the railroads to build icehouses, and collect large supplies of ice during the present season as the whole South will have to get its fee from Virginia in the coming Summer.

The General According of Virginia on the 14th. scribed as magnificent. These towns—one at one side of the Navy-Yard and the other on the opposite side—are believed to have been nearly, if not quite, Pinance to inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for their relief.

A dispatch from Augusta, 14th, says it is reported that the Georgia Legislature has appropriated \$100.000 for the exiter of the committee on the comm

THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE.

The Federal war steamers Nisgara and De Soto were lying at Peneacola on the 24th of November. The Nisgara, though struck by the rebel shot, was in perfect order, and ready for another engagement. The Richmond rad also been repaired. The injury to the latter vessel was not so great as had been feared. When the Connecticut left Key West, six days so, the Richmond was shout solling for Fort days ago, the Kichmond was about sailing for Fort Pickens, having been fully restored to her original

Twelve or fourteen passengers, mostly ladies, were EFFECT UPON TRADE.

evening the wildest rumors circulated in London, to the effect that the American Minister bad forthwith been sent his passports, that orders had been issued for the immediate seizure of all American ships in the ports of the United Kingdom, and so forth. The cotton friends of Secession at Liverpool improved the opportunity for holding, at ten minutes' notice, in the

tion meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Spence the author of some obscure pamphlet in the interest Advices from the upper command on the river line of the Southern Confederacy. Commodore Williams, On the following day, the 28th of November, the

tton salestoom of the Stock Exchange, an indigna-

moderation strangely contrasting with the tremendons political and mercantile excitement of the prewisdom of the "act," pleaded its lawfulness. There paper under different names, gave full vent to their avage satisfaction of baving at last caught the " republicans" in a trap, and finding a casus belli, ready cut out. They were supported by but one other journal, The Morning Chronicle, which for years had tried to prolong its checkered existence by alter-UNION LOSS IN THE ENGAGEMENT TWO KILLED nately selling itself to the poisoner Palmer and the Tuileries. The excitement on the Exchange greatly subsided in consequence of the pacific tone of the leading London papers. On the same 28th of Nov., Commander Williams attended at the Admiralty, and reported the circumstances of the occurrence in the ld Bahama Channel. His report, together with the written depositions of the officers on board the Trent, were at once submitted to the law officers of the

On the 29th of November there was to be remarked At 3 o'clock in the morning the schooner was boarded and captured after a sharp conflict, in which several of the rebels were killed, though some liberance known that the law officers of the Crown, ome slight change in the tone of the ministerial press. on a technical ground, had declared the proceedings of the frigate San Jacinto illegal, and that later in also the day, the Cabinet, summoned to a general council, had decided to send by next steamer to Lord Lyons instructions to conform to the opinion of the English law officers. Hence the excitement in the principal Lieut. Jouett and Wm. Carter, gunner, are wounded; also five mea, Edward Conway, gunner's mate; scarge. Bell, coxswain; Hugh McGregor, ordinary seaman, Francis Brown, seaman, and Charles Hawkins, seaman. They are all doing well, and will soon be on days. article to any country except under certain stringent conditions. The English funds further fell 1, and at one time a real panic prevaited in all the stock markets, it having become impossible to transact any siness in some securities, while in all descriptions severe depression of prices occurred. In the afternoon a recovery in the stock market was due to several rumors, but principally to the report that Mr. Adams had expressed his opinion that the act of the San Jacinto would be disavowed by the Wash-

ington Cabinet. On the 30th of November (to-day) all the London papers, with the single exception of The Morning Star, put the alternative of reparation by the Washington Cabinet or-war.

Having summed up the history of the events from the arrival of the La Plata to the present day, I shall now proceed to recording opinions. There were, of course, two points to be considered—on the one hand

recognized the Southern Secessionists as belligerents, and, consequently, could not claim belligerent rights in regard to them.

terial press itself. "We," said The Times, "have fore we have imposed on ourselves all the duties and inconveniences of a power neutral between that is two belligerents." Hence, whether or not the United States recognize the Confederates as belligerents, they have the right to insist upon England subitting to all the duties and inconveniences of a neural in maritime warfare.

therefore, all that is imputed to her by the English Crown lawyers, who, in my opinion, are right in their conclusion. It might be easy to unearth pre-cedents, showing England to have similarly trespassed on the formalities of maritime law; but violations of law can never be allowed to supplant the law itself.

The question may now be mooted, whether the reparation demanded by the English Government-that is, the restitution of the Southern Commissioners—
be warranted by an injury which the English themselves avow to be of form rather than of substance.

A lawyer of the Temple, in the to-day's Times, remarks, in respect to this point: "If the case is not "so clearly in our favor as that a decision in the American Court condemning the vessel would have been "liable to be questioned by us as manifestly contrary."

In the Pacific, arrested them the day before the steamer reached Panama, and determined to carry them across the Isthmua. The three gentlemen demarks the market them the day before the steamer reached Panama, and determined to carry them across the Isthmua. The three gentlemen demarks the market them across the Isthmua. The three gentlemen demarket them across the Isthmua. The three gen

Sail, if the American Government must concede, as it seems to me, that Capt, Wilkes has committed a violation of maritime law, whether formal or material, their fair fame and their interest ought alike to prevent them from nibbling at the terms of the satisfaction to be given to the injured party. They ought to remember that they do the work of the Secessionists in embroiling the United States in a war with England, that such a war would be a god-send to Louis Bonaparte in his present difficulties, and would, consequently, be supported by all the official weight of France; and lastly, that, what with the actual force under the command of the British on the North American and command of the British on the North Ame

As to the policy of the seizure in the Bahama jury. channel, the voice not only of the English but of From The London Morning Post, 30th-Lord Palmerston's channel, the voice not only of the English but of the European press is unanimous in expressions of bewilderment at the strange conduct of the American Government, and the restoration of the passentican Government, provoking such tremendous international dangers, for gaining the bodies of Messrs.

That we must demand an apology from the American waters, moreover, the Constitution of the passentical Government, provoking such tremendous international dangers, for gaining the bodies of Messrs.

That we must demand an apology from the American waters, moreover, the Conscience of the passentic of the date of the da Mason, Slidell & Co., while Mesers. Yancey and yeste Many are strutting in London. tainly right in saying: "Even Mr. Seward himself must know that the voices of these Southern Com-

the law, on the other hand the policy, of the seizure of the Southern Commissioners on board an English mail steamer.

As to the legal aspect of the affair, the first difficulty mooted by the Tory press and The Morning Chronicle was that the United States had never recognized the Southern Secessionists as belilicerents. have been difficult to find at any period a more pro-found knowledge, combined with a more judicial mind, than are united in Sir Cornewall Lewis, and in the Lord Chancellor the Government has n regard to them.

This quibble was at once disposed of by the Ministria quibble was at once disposed of by the Ministria quibble was at once disposed of by the Ministria quibble was at once disposed of by the Ministria quibble was at once disposed of by the Ministria quibble was at once disposed of by the Ministria quibble was at once disposed of the Ministria quibble will be stated that the Cabinet has continually availed itself of the assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown, and that the course it has resolved upon is in accordance with their mature and reiterated opinions. The public will therefore feel that in supporting her Maiesty's Government they do but assert a claim Majesty's Government they do but hat is founded in truth and justice. We may say, then, that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on board a British vessel and carry-ing them forcibly away, is a clear violation of the law of nutions, and one for which repuration must be at once demanded. In all probability the next

appearance of justice for both the affirmative and the negative, that, at all evente, a prima facic case is made out for the San Jacinto.

Concurrently with this prevalent opinion of the English press, the English Crown lawyers have altogether dropped the material question, and only is made out for the San Jacinto.

Concurrently with this prevalent opinion of the English press, the English Crown lawyers have altogether dropped the material question, and only altogether dropped the material question, and only maken up the formal question. They assert that the law of nations was not violated in substance, but in form only. They have arrived at the conclusion that the San Jacinto failed in seizing, on her own responsibility, the Southern Commissioners, instead of taking the Trent to a Federal prize-Court, no armed the question to a Federal Prize-Court, no armed cruiser having a right to make himself a Judge at sea.

A violation in the procedure of the San Jacinto is, therefore, all that is imputed to her by the English consulting the fact that the federal Government has a consult at Havana, and though the fact that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were about to leave for English trease was well known, and though the fact that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were about to leave for English trease was well known, and though the fact that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were about to leave for English trease was well known, and though the fact that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were about to leave for English trease was well known, and though the fact that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were about to leave for English company that these passengers would be looked upon as contrable to seizure. The above to the English Company that these passengers would be looked upon as contrable to seizure. The above to the English the samer was well known, that these passengers would be looked upon as contrable to seizure. The above to the English the samer was apparently not to prevent the salling of their enemy's envery that these passengers would be looked upon as contrable to seizure. The above the English themen's envery that there passently and the samer was apparently on the English teamer at Havana that their presence to seizure. The above that the earth of the story, and risk the bad burnt to a log. They would well with the same which they had an opportunity which they had an opportunity on board would subject her to seizure and forfeiture on board would subject her to seizure and forfeiture by a Prize Court; it was to get possession of the Envoys themselves, and for that purpose they made no remonstrance, as they were bound to do, against taking them on board, but secretly planned the outrage for which we because the outrage for which we are now asking reparation. How necessary it is to uphold our strict rights in this controversy will te tuphold our strict rights in this controversy will the they a recent occurrence at Panama. While the had a recent occurrence at Panama. While the they are not the same temporary incensibility is a feeleral gensecretly planned the outrage for which are now asking reparation. How necessary it is to uphold our strict rights in this controversy while the seen by a recent occurrence at Panama. While the seen by a recent occurrence at Panama. While the Federal captains are asserting their rights to seize Secessionists on board neutral vessels, Federal generals are asserting their right to hold them prisoners on neutral territory. The Orizaba, a steamer from San F. neisco to Panama, had on board three gentlement who were "suspected of Secessionist principles," Gen. Sumner, commanding the United States land forces in the Pacific, arrested them the day before the steamer reached Panama, and determined to carry them across the Isthmus. The three gentlemen demanded the interference of the New-Grenadian Governor sent to demand their release. This "was defined by Gen. Sumner perceptorily." The police declined by Gen. Sumner perceptorily." The police offeer, "with a force of 40 men, could not, of course, offer resistance to 200 United States troops, and Gen. Sumner was at liberty to take his prisoners with him." The Governor protested, but in vain, and the Minister of New-Grenade will probably and the Minister of Newican Court condemning the vessel would have been blabe to be questioned by us as manifestly contrary to the laws of nations, then the irregularity of the American Captain, in allowing the Trent to proceed to Southampton, clearly redounded to the advantage to Southampton, clearly redounded to the advantage

dispatches will be at once forwarded to Lord Lyons, instructing him to claim the persons of the gentle-men taken from under the protection of the English

is any prospect of such conduct meeting with a disavowal at the hands of the Cabinet at Washington.
But every consideration leads us to apprehend that
the captain of the San Jacinto acted under the direct
authority of his Government. It seems quite impossible to conceive that, in so highly-disciplined and
directly subordinated a service as the havy of the
United States, any officer would venture, of his own
motion, to take a part involving issues of peace and
war. Messrs. Slidell and Mason were in a special
manner objects of the vengeance of the Federal
Government. The San Jacinto, although arriving
from Africa, had been lurking in the waters of the
West Indies for some six weeks, no doubt in pursuance of orders from the Government of Washington, and there appears to be no difficulty in assuming
that the San Jacinto received these orders from Havana, where she had touched, and whence she
promptly steamed off to intercept the Trent in the
Bahma Channel.

THE SEIZURE OF THE REBEL ENVOYS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE SEIZU

American Captain, in allowing the Trent to proceed to Southampton, clearly redounded to the advantage of the British owners and the British passengers. Could we in such a case find a ground of international quarrel in an error of procedure which in Sellect told in our own favor?

Soill, if the American Government must concede, it is easens to me, that Capt. Wilkes has committed a violation of maritime law, whether command of the British on the North American and West Indian stations, what with the forces of the Mexican Expedition, the English Government would have at its disposal an overwhelming maritime power.

At the power.

Let them be assured that they had received precise instructions from a the forbearance of this country has not been dictated, as their ignorant politicians tell them, by any dread of their power, and that, though we can disregard much petulance, we will not sit down under an injury. of maritime law. It is far more probable, however that they had received precise instructions from for her condemnation in harbor—and she has simply been spared the loss, inconvenience, and indignity, of being towed as a prize into Chesapeake Bay. ing towed as a prize into Chesapeake Bay, within American waters, moreover, the Con-We have therefore no hesitation in asserting that our flag and desire to avoid the appe Even this irregularity or technical error may

is must know that the voices of these Southern Com"missioners, sounding from their captivity, are athough
"sand times more eloquent in London and in Paris
"sand times more eloquent in London and in Paris
"that they would have been if they had been heard
"that they would have been if they had been heard
"that they would have been if they had been heard
"that they would have been if order to save
their country, will certainly be no less ready to turn
the tide of popular opinion in England by openly
avowing, and carefully making up for, an international blunder the vindication of which might realize
the boldest hopes of the rebels.

The Cabinet met vesterday to deliberate on the
steps which should be taken to obtain astification
for the recent outrage on the British flag. On so
momentous an occasion we cannot doubt that every
point was discussed with the utmost care, and that
the decision was no carrived at without a foll consideration of the possible consequences. Among the
nembers of the present Government are men of the
greatest experience and the most profound learning.
Lord Palmerston has been engaged in political life
for half a caretury, and has conducted the foreign
affairs of this country during an age-pregnant with
revolutions and dynastic changes. Lord Russellh as
all his life made constitutional history and have been difficult to find at any period a more profound in favor of national and individual liberty. It would
have been difficult to find at any period a more profound in any properties of the vergeance of the Federal
war. Messes, Silicel and Misson were in a special
have been interested interpreters of meside and the most profound learning.

In the demands are not of the prosent of the proper of the care of the provision of the present of the present division of the present division of the present division of the present of th Confederate Commissioners and the fugitives who have so often sought our protection. Why not Louis Kossuth or Louis Blanc, as well as Mason and Slidell? ask the vaporing scribblers who make respectable Conservatives despair of the Conservative presay a moment's reflection would suffice to show these whilom denunciators of English hospitality to conspirators the image of an unmistakable difference between a belligerent and a fugitive. When did the literations exites, whose names Torvism never touches spirators the image of an immediate between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the between a beligerent and a fugitive. When did the but to sully, present themselves to us as the agents of a Power in arms against a Government friendly withours? Some one has tried even a larger flight of folly, suggesting our opposition to the Conspiracy of such antagonists would be in an incomparably worse ent antagonists would be in an incomparably worse position with a manitime foe ready to blockade its ports, and thereby to destrey one of its chief means of attack against the Southern Confederacy. It is true that Government, either in transports of passion, or in a vehement tide of warfare, may grow reckless of fresh antagonism; and the language of Mr. Seward has no doubt been haughty enough for the promotest days of American unity. Whatever may have been the temper in whish his scheme was